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American Republics

PAN AMERICA AND HEMISPHERE DEFENSE

ADDRESS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY LONG¹

[Released to the press April 17]

In these gloomy days of dictators' aggressions and war it is good to meet with the Daughters of the American Revolution and to draw inspiration from the tradition you represent. Glory is born in travail, and Peace and Happiness are the children of Bravery and Determination. The fruitful results of these characteristics of your ancestors have blessed our Nation these many years, and it is with renewed vigor and determination today we turn aside from the quiet of our ordinary lives to prepare to repel the only real challenge which has ever been made to the institutions they founded. We turn with confidence, in vigilance to prepare the defense so strong that even the reckless will retire.

This threat against these institutions of ours is directed not alone at us but at our whole hemisphere—at the whole group of nations in the South as well as in the North of America which have accepted the same political philosophy, which have established their respective independences, which have learned to love their liberties, their right to live as individual nations, their peace, and their happiness. But, in the face of the threat there emerges Pan America. United we stand—from Hudson Bay to the Straits of Magellan.

The nations of the Americas, in the face of the gravest danger which has yet threatened them, are now actively engaged in the defense of our

hemisphere. The American peoples are fortunate that a solid foundation for this common defense exists in their mutual adherence to the Pan American ideal. That ideal is the natural product of similarities of origin, of parallel development, of geographic proximity, and of mutual interest in the preservation of their democratic tradition and their independent existence. I should like to enlarge briefly upon these bases of Pan Americanism.

The peoples of the Americas have an essentially similar origin. The great countries of this hemisphere each had their beginnings in settlements founded by the vigorous colonizers which the emerging national states of Western Europe sent across the seas to the shores of the New World. These colonists, whether they were Spanish, Portuguese, British, French, Dutch, or whether they were from any of the other lesser colonizing countries of Western Europe, brought with them certain common characteristics of western Christian civilization. Furthermore, with their establishment in new and usually primitive surroundings they all became subject to the environmental influences of the New World. They suffered hunger, disease, isolation from their parent states and from one another, and they were confronted with similar problems in dealing with the native peoples whom they found. Each was thrown largely on its own resources and developed an independence of action and of thought. Despite local differences these universal influences of colonization in the new continents left a similar lasting

¹ Delivered before the Continental Congress of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, April 17, 1941.

imprint on the embryonic new societies which were established here and there throughout the hemisphere.

To similarities of origin must be added kindred experiences during the long period that the new societies remained in colonial status. While their respective mother countries served as necessary sources of supplies and of additional settlers and in innumerable other ways contributed to the establishment of civilization in these western settlements, they were all characterized by a common tendency to consider the colonies as existing primarily for the benefit and aggrandizement of the parent states. The result was a universal attempt to restrict commerce to the closed circles of rival imperial systems; to govern the colonies primarily according to administrative convenience rather than for local benefit; and, finally, to utilize the American colonies as pawns in the chronically recurrent imperial struggles which they fought among themselves.

As the colonial period wore on, the new societies made significant advances towards maturity. Natural increases in population were supplemented by constant additions through immigration from Europe. Despite the generally selfish economic regulation of the mother countries, a measure of wealth was accumulated by the colonists. From the early nuclei of settlement on the fringes of the continent, bold pioneers—Anglo-American frontiersmen, the Paulistas of Brazil, French *couteurs de bois*, and Spanish-speaking soldiers, priests, and settlers—pushed into the hinterland and opened up new territories to civilization. In the process of so doing they came under the influence of frontier conditions which held significant implications for the development of democracy. Perhaps most important of all, the consolidation of colonial society brought with it increasing opportunity for thought; for the development of political leadership; and, most important of all, a devotion to America—these indispensable prerequisites of future independence.

Finally, against this background of similar origin and development, there broke out in the last quarter of the eighteenth century a revolu-

tionary movement which brought independence from the mother countries. Fundamentally, this great upheaval was the consummation of colonial experience. It represented the inevitable collision between the forces of colonial maturity and of selfish metropolitan control. The American Revolution began in 1776 with a Declaration of Independence by 13 of England's North American colonies, but it did not end with the confirmation of their freedom in 1783. Rather, it was a struggle which spread throughout the length and breadth of both the American continents during a long half-century, a struggle which ended only on the Andean battlefield of Ayacucho, where in 1824 the last important forces of Imperial Spain were routed by a patriot army drawn from many parts of South America. The example of freedom set by the English colonists, shortly reinforced by that of the French Revolution, was seized upon by the colonists of Spain and Portugal, who proceeded to wrest their independence from their mother countries during the Napoleonic upheaval and its aftermath in Europe. We of the Western Hemisphere shall do well to look beyond our national boundaries as we seek, in the great deeds of our liberators, inspiration for the preservation and development of our democratic ideal. We shall do well to remember that Washington and Bolívar, Hidalgo, San Martín, and the Emperor Dom Pedro I of Brazil, fought not only for local independence, but that they were all soldiers in the great cause of the liberty of all the Americas.

Let us bear in mind, too, in these days of threat, that the independence of America, once gained, was confirmed and protected by the common interest which the American countries from the very first felt in each other and by the common realization of the need for cooperation. Without denying the importance of the aid extended by Great Britain, who conceived the freedom of the former colonies of Spain and Portugal to be to her own interest, we must realize that the continued independence of the Americas would have been in a precarious condition had it not been for the measures which the new nations of the Western Hemisphere took to

help each other. Let us not forget that in those distant days the still weak United States not only looked with benevolent interest upon the valorous attempts of her southern sisters to free themselves but hastened to stimulate that freedom by sending observers to the emerging nations and by leading the world in extending recognition to their governments. The promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823 by the President of the United States was a bold affirmation of this Nation's faith in the principle of continental American independence, and in those troubled days it was welcomed as such by the struggling countries of the south. On more than one occasion it has served as a protective shield against intervention from without, behind which the nations of America have been able to develop to a point which now makes possible their effective cooperation in the common defense. In view of the fact that the United States was the first of the American nations to establish and to organize its independence, it is natural that its republican form of government, based upon the principle of the separation of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, should have served as an inspiring model for these newly freed sister states. From that time dates one of the strongest bonds of inter-American unity, namely, the mutual satisfaction that we each possess a republican form of government. Brazil's profitable imperial experience of nearly seven decades offers no fundamental exception to this republican tradition, for it was constitutional in its form, represented the popular desire, and in time gave way before the demand for republican organization. Another imperial episode in the history of independent America, that of Maximilian in Mexico, was imposed from without and fell because of the opposition of the Mexican people.

Fortunately, this early cooperation in the winning of independence and the consolidation of democratic government has continued, of late in an ever-increasing measure, between the nations of this hemisphere. It was early realized by leaders in many different regions that this cooperation must be implemented by a regular machinery of mutual consultation. From the

time of the first partially successful Pan American Congress at Panamá in the year 1826 called by Simón Bolívar, the Liberator of northern South America, there has been progress toward the present successful system of Pan American conferences and consultative meetings. This natural movement has resulted in enormous benefits of mutual knowledge and has made reliance upon one another a cardinal principle of the international life of this hemisphere. It has made it possible for the leaders in the governments of the 21 American republics to come to know each other personally and it has built up a confidence which transcends national boundaries.

But the development of machinery for effective cooperation on the part of the governments of the American countries is only part of that increasing unity of the Americas which at present vitalizes our common defense. For those similarities of experience which characterized the European colonies have continued since they became independent nations. As an illustration of the dominant spirit which imbues all the societies of these nations, let me call your attention to the disposition which all of us have shown to welcome to our shores peoples from other parts of the world who have desired to participate in our democratic way of life. A vast flood of immigrants from all the countries of Europe has enriched our national and international life by contributing the best of their native cultures to our own. In receiving them, our dominant consideration has been their willingness to become Americans, and the vast majority of them have become devoted citizens of their new countries. The nations of this hemisphere have been proud of their ability to absorb these new citizens. The strength of these nations derives, not from an inhumane and unscientific philosophy of fanatical racialism, but from their ability to draw recruits from men of good will of the most varied origins.

In one transcendent respect our unity since independence has progressed immeasurably. Before we of the Western Hemisphere won our freedom, our trade among ourselves was so hampered by prohibitions and restrictions im-

posed by the jealousies of our mother countries that it could not grow naturally. Since that time, trade between the United States and the other American republics has developed enormously, while commerce between the states to the south has lately assumed an importance which promises to draw them ever closer together. Despite difficulties imposed by the facts of economics—notably the presence of competitive products in certain of the American nations with attendant problems of exchange—the hemisphere as a whole is remarkably self-sufficient and, through the cooperation of its component states, is finding it possible to solve these problems and to maintain its economic equilibrium until such time as trade with the rest of the world again becomes possible. In other words, there is an economic basis for Pan Americanism, as well as the political basis.

It would be foolish to deny that we of the Western Hemisphere are possessed of many differences. We speak different tongues. Varying ethnic groups predominate in our respective nations. Our hemisphere possesses every type of climate which exists in the habitable world, with consequent profound differences in our methods of living. Some of our nations have attained varying degrees of industrialization because of variations in the distribution of strategic raw materials. Others rely largely upon agriculture, mining, and other occupations. But these differences do not nullify our essential unity. Rather, we accept many of them as entirely desirable variations which contribute to the richness and many-sidedness of our inter-American heritage. Those which operate to cause frictions and to set us apart, those upon which the enemies of American unity seize to work us ill, we overcome by means of frank consultation and by practical understanding.

We should be wilfully blind, too, if we were to forget the unfortunate lapses from the Pan American ideal which have occurred among the American states from time to time during our history. Some of us in the past have been guilty of infractions of the neighborly spirit. Some of us have preferred wilful ignorance of our sister nations to good will and understand-

ing. Upon occasion, circumstances have conspired to enable strong characters to seize power and to subordinate the instruments of government to serve their personal ends. But these have been the exceptions in our inter-American system. And nothing so forcibly demonstrates the power of the inter-American ideal as the fact that invariably these aberrations and distortions have ended with the reaffirmation of our common principles. No American nation has ever relinquished our mutual democratic goal. On the contrary, each has held tenaciously to that ideal. Today each prizes its own form of government and is happy in the knowledge that each of its neighbors has a similar form; that there is no threat within the hemisphere to our respective independence or freedom; and that our total co-operation is our mutual protection.

Our own Government is lending aid to those countries abroad which resist aggressions and at the same time is cooperating with our neighbors in this hemisphere for our mutual defense. And our neighbors are cooperating with us. So Pan America today, conscious of its common history, is engaged in hemisphere defense—defense of our religious, our economic, our political independences—defense against the menace of a ruthless domination from abroad. Pan America is engaged in defense of our common heritage, of our mutual institutions, of our respective cultures—defense of those things which are America and which will continue to be America.

PAN AMERICAN DAY

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE
[Released to the press April 14]

Today, the anniversary of the founding of the Pan American Union, the 21 republics of the Western Hemisphere are joining in the annual observance of Pan American Day. These celebrations bring each year a renewed consciousness and appreciation of the high concept of international relations developed in the Americas under the aegis of this great international organization.

In these days of brutal disregard of international morality in some sections of the world, Pan American Day acquires a new significance and affords the people of the Americas an opportunity to reaffirm their unswerving devotion to those ideals of mutual respect and sanctity of the pledged word which constitute the keystone of inter-American relations.

On this memorable anniversary, may the people of the United States join with their brothers in the other American republics in re-dedicating their thoughts and energies to the defense and preservation of those high principles of freedom, justice, and order under law, upon which the independent nations of the New World were founded.

INTER-AMERICAN UNION OF THE CARIBBEAN

[Released to the press April 14]

This Government has accepted the invitation of the Government of Haiti to participate in the Third Meeting of the Inter-American Union of the Caribbean which will convene at Port-au-

Prince on April 22, 1941, and the President has approved the designation of the Honorable John C. White, American Minister to Haiti, as delegate on the part of the United States of America.

The Inter-American Union of the Caribbean which has its headquarters at Habana, Cuba, was organized for the purpose of convening meetings "to further closer relations and to contribute toward the development of cultural as well as economic and tourist relations among the nations in this portion of the New World". The meetings of the Inter-American Union are attended by private and organizational delegates as well as by representatives of the several governments. The first meeting was convened by the "Sociedad Colombista Panamericana" of Habana in October 1939, while the second meeting was held in Ciudad Trujillo from May 31 to June 6, 1940. This Government was represented at the latter meeting by Mr. Eugene M. Hinkle, then Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Ciudad Trujillo, and Chief Justice Emilio del Toro Cuevas of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico.

The agenda of the forthcoming meeting cover social, cultural, and scientific questions.

Greenland

CONTINUED RECOGNITION BY THE UNITED STATES OF THE MINISTER OF DENMARK

[Released to the press April 14]

The Danish Minister, Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, on April 14 informed the Secretary of State that he had received a telegram from the Foreign Office in Copenhagen recalling him as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark accredited to the Government of the United States, and that his action and authority in signing as the official representative of his Government the

agreement relating to Greenland² had been disclaimed by the purported official authorities in Copenhagen.

On August 26, 1939, the President received Mr. de Kauffmann's letters of credence as Danish Minister to the United States,³ and he has since been recognized in that capacity as the official representative of the Kingdom of Denmark.

On April 9, 1940, Denmark was invaded by the German Army. Since that date an army of

² Bulletin of April 12, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 94), pp. 445-447.

³ Bulletin of August 26, 1939 (vol. I, no. 9), pp. 163-164.

occupation, understood to total 200,000 German troops, has remained in subjugation of that country, and no act of the Danish Government since that time has been taken or can be taken save with the consent of the occupying power or as a result of its dictation.

In view of the foregoing, the Government of the United States has consistently held since April 9, 1940, and now holds, that the Government of Denmark can only be regarded as a government which is patently acting under duress and which is in no sense a free agent.

The agreement recently entered into by the Secretary of State and by the Danish Minister was entered into by this Government, as made clear at that time, because of the desire of the United States in this time of world emergency to insure the security and integrity of Greenland as a part of the Western Hemisphere, and at the same time to assist the local authorities of Greenland in preserving intact the territory of that Danish colony so that once the present world emergency has passed, the Government of Denmark might once more be enabled to exercise fully its sovereign powers over that territory.

The Government of the United States feels confident that the Danish Government and people will unquestionably recognize that the measures undertaken by this Government have been taken in their interest and with full recognition of the sovereignty of Denmark over Greenland, as well as with the hope and belief that the time is not far distant when that sovereignty can once more be freely exercised by a free and independent Danish Government.

The Danish Minister has informed the Secretary of State that he regards the orders of recall issued to him by the authorities in Copenhagen as issued under duress and that he consequently believes it his duty to disregard such orders.

The Secretary of State by direction of the President has informed the Danish Minister that because of the reasons above set forth, this Government will continue to recognize him as the duly authorized Minister of Denmark in Washington.

The texts of the exchange of notes between the Secretary of State and the Danish Minister follow:

The Minister of Denmark to the Secretary of State

APRIL 13, 1941.

SIR:

Point four in the preamble to the agreement relating to the defense of Greenland signed by you and by me on the ninth instant reads:

"Although the sovereignty of Denmark over Greenland is fully recognized, the present circumstances for the time being prevent the Government in Denmark from exercising its powers in respect of Greenland . . ."

With this situation in mind and in accordance with our understanding I informed the Government in Denmark of the agreement only when it was made public at noon on April 10th.

I did this in a telegraphic message to the Foreign Office in Copenhagen that was delivered after some delay on April 11th.

I indicated that I had signed the agreement

". . . acting on behalf of His Majesty the King of Denmark in His capacity as sovereign of Greenland, whose authorities in Greenland have concurred herein, . . ."

and I explained the reasons for my action, adding

"Under the circumstances, there was, to me, no doubt but that I must, in the interests of Denmark and Greenland, take this unusual step. The Government in Denmark will not, as long as Denmark is occupied, be able to obtain full information as to the background and necessity for this action. I, therefore, request that judgment of my decision be withheld until Denmark again is free, and the Danish Government and public can come to know the situation that made the step necessary. I earnestly beg His Majesty the King and the Danish Government to be assured that I have acted in the way which I felt to be right, after careful consideration and according to my best

belief and the dictates of my conscience, fulfilling my allegiance to His Majesty the King".

I thereupon received from the Foreign Office in Copenhagen at 4:30 P.M. Saturday, April 12, 1941, a telegram, the English translation of which reads as follows:

"The Government strongly disapproves the fact that you, without authorization from here, and contrary to the constitution, have concluded an agreement with the Government of the United States regarding the defense of Greenland. You are, therefore, by Royal Decree of April 12, 1941 recalled from your post as Denmark's Minister to Washington. The Legation will temporarily be in charge of Mr. Blechingberg, Counselor of Legation, as Chargé d'Affaires. You are requested immediately to notify the President of the above, and to add that letters of recall will be forwarded later. You are requested to return at once to Copenhagen. Acknowledge receipt by telegram."

From press reports I have furthermore learned that the Government in Denmark yesterday also declared the agreement of April 9, 1941 relating to the defense of Greenland to be considered as void, but this Legation has hitherto received no official communication from Copenhagen to that effect.

On April 10, 1940, the day after the occupation of Denmark by German military forces, I issued a public statement declaring, that I would work for one thing, the reestablishment of a free and independent Denmark. Since that time as before my conduct has been dictated solely by what I have believed to be to the true interest of my King and my country. My work would have been impossible without the sympathetic understanding and cooperative attitude of the American Government for which I am deeply grateful.

My conduct in the situation that has arisen now will be dictated by the same convictions. I believe the action taken in Copenhagen with regard to my recall and in respect to the agreement of the 9th instant to have been taken

under duress. Consequently I consider it to be invalid both from the point of view of Danish and of generally recognized common law.

I believe it to be my duty towards my King and my country to carry on the work that was entrusted to me when I was appointed Danish Minister to Washington by a free Danish Government and to let myself be guided by the same principles as hitherto. This attitude of mine has the full support of all the other members of the Danish Foreign service stationed in the United States.

I have the honor, Mr. Secretary, to ask you please to bring this to the knowledge of the President.

The earnest hope for a speedy liberation of Denmark, expressed by President Roosevelt when the agreement relating to the defense of Greenland was made public three days ago will have brought encouragement to all Danes. I beg leave to ask you, Sir, to convey to the President the gratitude of my countrymen.

I avail [etc.] HENRIK KAUFFMANN

The Secretary of State to the Minister of Denmark

APRIL 14, 1941.

SIR:

Acknowledgment is made of your note of April 13, 1941 advising that the Government in Denmark purports to have recalled you from your post as Minister of Denmark. Cognizance has likewise been taken of your statement that you consider this action to have been taken under duress and to be invalid both from the point of view of Danish and of generally recognized common law, in view of the existing occupation of Denmark by German military forces.

My Government considers it to be the fact that the Government in Denmark in this respect is acting under duress, and in consequence I have the honor to advise that it continues to recognize you as the duly authorized Minister of Denmark in Washington. It renews its hope for the speedy liberation of Denmark.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

The Far East

PACT BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND JAPAN

[Released to the press April 14]

In reply to inquiries at his press conference April 14, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"The significance of the pact between the Soviet Union and Japan relating to neutrality, as reported in the press today, could be overestimated. The agreement would seem to be descriptive of a situation which has in effect existed between the two countries for some time past. It therefore comes as no surprise, although there has existed doubt whether the two Governments would or would not agree to say it in writing. The policy of this Government, of course, remains unchanged."

Europe

PROCLAMATION AND REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR BETWEEN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA

[Released to the press April 16]

PROCLAMATION OF A STATE OF WAR BETWEEN HUNGARY AND YUGOSLAVIA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, provides in part as follows:

"That whenever the President, or the Congress by concurrent resolution, shall find that there exists a state of war between foreign states, and that it is necessary to promote the security or preserve the peace of the United States or to protect the lives of citizens of the United States, the President shall issue a proclamation naming the states involved; and he shall, from time to time, by proclamation, name other states as and when they may become involved in the war."

AND WHEREAS it is further provided by section 13 of the said joint resolution that

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not in-

consistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this joint resolution; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this joint resolution through such officer or officers, or agency or agencies, as he shall direct."

Now, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that, Hungary having without justification attacked Yugoslavia, a state of war exists between Hungary and Yugoslavia and that it is necessary to promote the security and preserve the peace of the United States and to protect the lives of citizens of the United States.

And I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclama-

tion issued thereunder, which is not specifically delegated by Executive order to some other officer or agency of this Government, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 15th day of April, in the year of our Lord [SEAL] nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2477]

The following regulations have been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I, Department of State; Subchapter C, Neutrality) in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*:

PART 149—COMMERCE WITH STATES ENGAGED IN ARMED CONFLICT⁴

Additional Regulations

§ 149.1 *Exportation or transportation of articles or materials.*

* * * * *

(1) *Hungary.* The regulations under section 2 (c) and (i) of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, which the Secretary of State promulgated on November 10⁵ and November 25,⁶ 1939, henceforth apply

⁴The number of this part has been changed from 12 to 149.

⁵22 CFR 149.1 (a)-(d). 4 F.R. 4598.

⁶22 CFR 149.1 (e). 4 F.R. 4701.

equally in respect to the export or transport of articles and materials to Hungary. (54 Stat. 4, 6; 22 U.S.C., Supp. V, 245j-1; Proc. No. 2477,⁷ April 15, 1941)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

APRIL 16, 1941.

PART 156—TRAVEL⁸

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5 of the joint resolution of Congress, approved November 4, 1939, and of the President's proclamation of April 10, 1941 (6 F.R. 1905), the regulations in 22 CFR 156.1 and 156.2 of November 6, 1939,⁹ as amended November 17, 1939,¹⁰ April 25, 1940,¹¹ May 11, 1940,¹² June 10, 1940,¹³ November 15, 1940,¹⁴ and April 11, 1941,¹⁵ are hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 156.1 *American diplomatic, consular, military, and naval officers.* American diplomatic and consular officers and their families, members of their staffs and their families, and American military and naval officers and personnel and their families may travel pursuant to orders on vessels of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; and Hungary if the public service requires. (54 Stat. 7; 22 U.S.C., Supp. V, 245j-4; Proc. No. 2477,⁷ April 15, 1941)

§ 156.2 *Other American citizens.* Other American citizens may travel on vessels of France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand,

⁷See *supra*.

⁸The number of this part has been changed from 55C to 156.

⁹4 F.R. 4509.

¹⁰4 F.R. 4640.

¹¹5 F.R. 1597.

¹²5 F.R. 1695.

¹³5 F.R. 2211.

¹⁴5 F.R. 4532.

¹⁵6 F.R. 1921.

the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; the Netherlands; Italy; Greece; Yugoslavia; and Hungary: *Provided, however,* That travel on or over the north Atlantic Ocean, north of 35 degrees north latitude and east of 66 degrees west longitude or on or over other waters adjacent to Europe or over the continent of Europe or adjacent islands shall not be permitted except when specifically authorized by the Passport Division of the Department of State or an American diplomatic or consular officer abroad in each case. (54 Stat. 7; 22 U.S.C., Supp. V, 245j-4; Proc. No. 2477,^{15a} April 15, 1941)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

APRIL 16, 1941.

PART 161—SOLICITATION AND COLLECTION OF FUNDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS¹⁶

Additional Regulations

§ 161.22 *Contributions for use in Hungary.* The rules and regulations (22 CFR 161.1-16) under section 8 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, which the Secretary of State promulgated on November 6, 1939,¹⁷ henceforth apply equally to the solicitation and collection of contributions for use in Hungary. (54 Stat. 8; 22 U.S.C., Supp. V, 245j-7; Proc. No. 2477,^{15a} April 15, 1941)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

APRIL 16, 1941.

General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press April 15]

The President announced he had approved the recommendation of Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, and had issued two proclamations placing additional articles and materials under export control.

The first proclamation, to become effective April 15, covers machinery, while the second, to become effective May 6, 1941, places six additional products under control, including some vegetable fibers, caffeine, and casein.

Pursuant to the provisions of Executive order 8712, Brigadier General Maxwell announced the issuance of Export Control Schedules cov-

ering the forms, conversions, and derivatives of these items which will become subject to the provisions of the export-licensing system.

Export Control Schedule No. 3,¹⁸ covering machinery, includes only construction and conveying machinery and certain mining, well, and pumping machinery. Export Control Schedule No. 4,¹⁸ covering the other items on the second proclamation, will be available within a few days.

The texts of the proclamations follow:

^{15a} The number of this part has been changed from 40 to 161.

¹⁶ 4 F.R. 4510.

¹⁷ Not printed herein.

^{15a} See ante.

**CONTROL OF THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN ARTICLES
AND MATERIALS**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense", approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportations, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued thereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after April 15, 1941, the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation 2413 of July 2, 1940,¹⁰ entitled "Administration of section 6 of the Act entitled 'AN ACT To expedite the

strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940":

MACHINERY

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord [SEAL] nineteen hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2475]

**CONTROL OF THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN ARTICLES
AND MATERIALS**

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense", approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"SEC. 6. Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or materials, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportations, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued thereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more

¹⁰ 5 F. R. 2467; *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12-13.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

Now, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the National defense that on and after May 6, 1941, the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation 2413 of July 2, 1940,²⁰ entitled "Administration of section 6 of the Act entitled 'AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940":

- (1) Vegetable fibers and manufactures
- (2) Theobromine
- (3) Caffein
- (4) Sodium cyanide
- (5) Calcium cyanide
- (6) Casein

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington this 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord [SEAL] nineteen hundred and forty-one, and

²⁰ 5 F. R. 2407; *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12-13.

of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2476]

[Released to the press April 16]

In accordance with the provisions of the Executive order of January 15, 1941,²¹ the Secretary of State on April 14, 1941 issued the general licenses indicated on the following lists, authorizing the exportation to various countries of certain of the articles and materials named in the proclamations, regulations, and Executive orders issued pursuant to section 6 of the Export Control Act approved July 2, 1940.

Collectors of Customs have been authorized to permit, without the requirement of individual license, the exportation of any of the articles and materials enumerated in the following lists, to the respective countries named in the lists, but the exporter is required to indicate the appropriate license number on the Shipper's Export Declaration filed with the collector.

Those articles and materials for which no general licenses have been issued, but which are subject to the requirement of an export license, will continue to require individual licenses for their exportation.

²¹ *Bulletin* of January 18, 1941 (vol. IV, no. 82), p. 91.

Destination	Non-proprietary and proprietary preparations containing quinine	Cadmium pig- ments, includ- ing cadmium sulfide and cadmium lithopone	Chrome pigments containing 10 per- cent or more chro- mium, including chromic oxide (chrome green), lead chromate, (chrome yellow), and zinc chromate	Titanium pig- ments, includ- ing titanium dioxide	Zinc pigments, including zinc oxide, leaded zinc oxide, zinc sulfide, and lithopone
Canada.....	GASP 1	GCMP 1	GADP 1	GCNP 1	GBZP 1
Great Britain.....	GASP 2	GCMP 2	GADP 2	GCNP 2	GBZP 2
Cuba.....	GASP 3	GCMP 3	GADP 3	GCNP 3	GBZP 3
Argentina.....	GASP 4	GCMP 4	GADP 4	GCNP 4	GBZP 4
Bolivia.....	GASP 5	GCMP 5	GADP 5	GCNP 5	GBZP 5
Brazil.....	GASP 6	GCMP 6	GADP 6	GCNP 6	GBZP 6
Chile.....	GASP 7	GCMP 7	GADP 7	GCNP 7	GBZP 7
Colombia.....	GASP 8	GCMP 8	GADP 8	GCNP 8	GBZP 8
Costa Rica.....	GASP 9	GCMP 9	GADP 9	GCNP 9	GBZP 9
Curaçao.....	GASP 10	GCMP 10	GADP 10	GCNP 10	GBZP 10
Dominican Republic.....	GASP 11	GCMP 11	GADP 11	GCNP 11	GBZP 11
Ecuador.....	GASP 12	GCMP 12	GADP 12	GCNP 12	GBZP 12
El Salvador.....	GASP 13	GCMP 13	GADP 13	GCNP 13	GBZP 13
Guatemala.....	GASP 14	GCMP 14	GADP 14	GCNP 14	GBZP 14
Haiti.....	GASP 15	GCMP 15	GADP 15	GCNP 15	GBZP 15
Honduras.....	GASP 16	GCMP 16	GADP 16	GCNP 16	GBZP 16
Mexico.....	GASP 17	GCMP 17	GADP 17	GCNP 17	GBZP 17
Nicaragua.....	GASP 18	GCMP 18	GADP 18	GCNP 18	GBZP 18
Panama.....	GASP 19	GCMP 19	GADP 19	GCNP 19	GBZP 19
Paraguay.....	GASP 20	GCMP 20	GADP 20	GCNP 20	GBZP 20
Peru.....	GASP 21	GCMP 21	GADP 21	GCNP 21	GBZP 21
Surinam.....	GASP 22	GCMP 22	GADP 22	GCNP 22	GBZP 22
Uruguay.....	GASP 23	GCMP 23	GADP 23	GCNP 23	GBZP 23
Venezuela.....	GASP 24	GCMP 24	GADP 24	GCNP 24	GBZP 24
Aden.....	GASP 25	GCMP 25	GADP 25	GCNP 25	GBZP 25
Australia.....	GASP 26	GCMP 26	GADP 26	GCNP 26	GBZP 26
Bahamas.....	GASP 27	GCMP 27	GADP 27	GCNP 27	GBZP 27
Barbados.....	GASP 28	GCMP 28	GADP 28	GCNP 28	GBZP 28
Bermuda.....	GASP 29	GCMP 29	GADP 29	GCNP 29	GBZP 29
British East Africa.....	GASP 30	GCMP 30	GADP 30	GCNP 30	GBZP 30
British Guiana.....	GASP 31	GCMP 31	GADP 31	GCNP 31	GBZP 31
British Honduras.....	GASP 32	GCMP 32	GADP 32	GCNP 32	GBZP 32
British Malaya.....	GASP 33	CGMP 33	GADP 33	GCNP 33	GBZP 33
British Pacific Islands.....	GASP 34	GCMP 34	GADP 34	GCNP 34	GBZP 34
Burma.....	GASP 35	GCMP 35	GADP 35	GCNP 35	GBZP 35
Ceylon.....	GASP 36	GCMP 36	GADP 36	GCNP 36	GBZP 36
Cyprus.....	GASP 37	GCMP 37	GADP 37	GCNP 37	GBZP 37
Eire.....	GASP 38	GCMP 38	GADP 38	GCNP 38	GBZP 38
Falkland Islands.....	GASP 39	GCMP 39	GADP 39	GCNP 39	GBZP 39
Gambia.....	GASP 40	GCMP 40	GADP 40	GCNP 40	GBZP 40
Gibraltar.....	GASP 41	GCMP 41	GADP 41	GCNP 41	GBZP 41
Gold Coast.....	GASP 42	GCMP 42	GADP 42	GCNP 42	GBZP 42
India.....	GASP 43	GCMP 43	GADP 43	GCNP 43	GBZP 43
Jamaica.....	GASP 44	GCMP 44	GADP 44	GCNP 44	GBZP 44
Leeward Islands.....	GASP 45	GCMP 45	GADP 45	GCNP 45	GBZP 45
Mauritius Island.....	GASP 46	GCMP 46	GADP 46	GCNP 46	GBZP 46
Newfoundland.....	GASP 47	GCMP 47	GADP 47	GCNP 47	GBZP 47
New Zealand.....	GASP 48	GCMP 48	GADP 48	GCNP 48	GBZP 48
Nigeria.....	GASP 49	GCMP 49	GADP 49	GCNP 49	GBZP 49
Northern Rhodesia.....	GASP 50	GCMP 50	GADP 50	GCNP 50	GBZP 50
Palestine.....	GASP 51	GCMP 51	GADP 51	GCNP 51	GBZP 51
St. Helena Island.....	GASP 52	GCMP 52	GADP 52	GCNP 52	GBZP 52
Seychelles Islands.....	GASP 53	GCMP 53	GADP 53	GCNP 53	GBZP 53
Sierra Leone.....	GASP 54	GCMP 54	GADP 54	GCNP 54	GBZP 54
Southern Rhodesia.....	GASP 55	GCMP 55	GADP 55	GCNP 55	GBZP 55
Trinidad and Tobago.....	GASP 56	GCMP 56	GADP 56	GCNP 56	GBZP 56
Union of South Africa.....	GASP 57	GCMP 57	GADP 57	GCNP 57	GBZP 57
Windward Islands.....	GASP 58	GCMP 58	GADP 58	GCNP 58	GBZP 58
Egypt.....	GASP 59	GCMP 59	GADP 59	GCNP 59	GBZP 59
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	GASP 60	GCMP 60	GADP 60	GCNP 60	GBZP 60
Greenland.....	GASP 61	GCMP 61	GADP 61	GCNP 61	GBZP 61
Iceland.....	GASP 62	GCMP 62	GADP 62	GCNP 62	GBZP 62

The Secretary of State has sent the following circular letter to all collectors of customs:

"APRIL 12, 1941.

"Individual Shipments Not Exceeding \$25 in Value"

"In accordance with the provisions of the final paragraph of Export Control Schedule No. 1, dated March 15, 1941, it has been determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that licenses be required for the exportation of the forms, conversions and derivatives listed in Schedule No. 1 and supplements thereto of the following articles and materials designated in the President's proclamations issued pursuant to section 6 of the Export Control Act, regardless of the fact that such exportation may be in individual shipments not exceeding \$25 in value:

"Aircraft parts, equipment, and accessories other than those listed in the President's Proclamation of May 1, 1937.

Atropine.

Balancing Machines.

Belladonna.

Beryllium.

Bromine.

Equipment and parts which can be used, or adapted to use, for the production of aviation motor fuel or tetraethyl lead.

Equipment for the production of aviation lubricating oil.

Ethylene dibromide.

Fire Control instruments, military search lights, aerial cameras, and other types of military equipment containing optical elements.

Gauges.

Industrial Diamonds.

Mercury.

Mica.

Optical elements for fire control instruments, aircraft instruments, etc.

Optical glass.

Plastics, optically clear.

Platinum group metals.

Quartz crystals.

Quinine.

Radium.

Tools incorporating industrial diamonds.

Uranium.

Well and refining machinery.

"The above ruling will become effective on April 15, 1941, and any prior ruling which you have received from the Department is hereby rescinded insofar as such a ruling may be in conflict with the foregoing.

"You are requested to exercise due diligence to prevent any abuse of the \$25 exemption privilege described in the regulations and to report to the Department immediately any evidence of such abuse insofar as concerns the shipment of articles other than those listed above which, as stated, do not fall within the purview of the privilege."

QUESTION OF COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING FOR ALIENS

On April 15, 1941, the Secretary of State addressed the following letter to the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives:

"The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 provides for the registration of all male aliens within specified ages residing in the United States and makes such aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States liable for training and service.

"The Department has received communications from a number of foreign diplomatic

missions complaining that nationals of their countries are being drafted for training and service. Some of these complaints are based on treaty provisions and the Mexican Embassy has taken the position that the drafting of its nationals for military service is contrary to the principles of international law. The Department is desirous of honoring the treaty obligations of this Government and after conferences with the other interested agencies of the Government it has concluded that the appropriate way to solve the problem is by the amendment of the Selective Training and Serv-

ice Act. It is therefore suggested that the proposed amendment, a copy of which is enclosed,²² be enacted into law. It may be added that the matter has been brought to the attention of the

President and has been approved by him. It has also been approved by the Attorney General and by the Deputy Director of the Selective Service System."

The Department

NEW DUTIES INVOLVING FOREIGN PURCHASING OPERATIONS

[Released to the press by the White House April 15]

The following exchange of letters between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury is given to the press for its information:

"MARCH 12, 1941.

"MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

"As I indicated to you in my letter of March 5, it is my opinion that, with the signing of the Lend-Lease Bill, there will no longer be any need for the Liaison Committee which you established on December 6, 1939, to coordinate foreign military purchases with our domestic program.

"The Committee has handled approximately 2,000 requests between July, 1940, and March, 1941. Of these, over 1,000 were British, and some 700 Dutch, with the balance representing the American Republics and a few other countries, such as Russia, Portugal and Iran.

"It is my understanding that purchasing operations by all countries in the war zone will come under the lend-lease procedure, although in certain instances, such as the Dutch East Indies, the country itself may continue to buy for cash. The purchasing operations of foreign countries not included in this lend-lease area depend basically on questions of foreign policy rather than upon questions of production. This is specifically true in the case of Russia,

²² Not printed herein. The suggested amendment would provide that an alien might become exempt from selective military service by withdrawing his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and that such action would permanently bar such an alien from citizenship.

and it is also true with respect to all the American Republics.

"Because of this situation it is my recommendation that the Liaison Committee be disbanded and that all foreign countries outside the lend-lease area desiring to purchase military supplies in this country be advised to submit their needs to the Secretary of State.

"I believe I can be most useful as a member of your new advisory committee and the members of my office experienced in handling British purchasing operations can be of the greatest assistance if they are instructed to devote their full energies to assisting Harry Hopkins in the detailed problems involved in the lend-lease administration. They already have instructions to assist him in any way and to the full extent he desires.

"I would appreciate it if you would notify the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that the original Liaison Committee has been dissolved and that all foreign purchasing operations outside of the lend-lease area will henceforth be the responsibility of the Secretary of State.

"Faithfully,

HENRY MORGENTHAU, Jr."

"APRIL 14, 1941.

"DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

"Thank you for your letter of March 12th concerning the operations of the Liaison Committee for the coordination of foreign and domestic military purchases.

"I would like to thank this committee for the work which it has done in the past year, and may I express my appreciation to you for your sincere and continuous efforts to make war materials available to those countries defending themselves against aggressor nations.

"The work of the Liaison Committee as a co-ordinating body for foreign and domestic military purchases is no longer useful since the signing of the Lend-Lease Act and will be dissolved. Purchasing operations by all countries in the Lend-Lease area will be supervised by Harry Hopkins, and such operations by all other countries which must necessarily involve consideration of foreign policy will be processed by the Department of State.

"Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

The following departmental order was issued by the Secretary of State on April 16, 1941:

Departmental Order No. 935

The Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements, in addition to its functions and responsibilities as defined in Departmental Order No. 854 of June 29, 1940,²³ shall have responsibility for coordinating the activities of the Department in assisting foreign governments, and purchasers sponsored by foreign governments, to purchase and export from the United States such articles as the public interest may permit or require. The extent, if any, to which this function will include responsibility for assistance to any foreign government under the provisions of the Act of March 11, 1941, will be determined by instructions to be issued by the President and Departmental Orders in furtherance thereof. In carrying out this function, the Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements shall have responsibility for enlisting the collaboration of the geographical and other divisions concerned in the formulation and coordination of policy; for initiating and coordinat-

ing action; for dealing with the Department's correspondence and contacts with our representatives abroad, and with representatives of foreign governments in this country; and for establishing and maintaining effective liaison with other interested departments and agencies of the Government.

Mr. Charles P. Curtis, Jr., has been appointed a Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State, effective April 1, 1941, to assist in the correlation of international political and economic policies of the United States with the defense policies of the United States in regard to the foregoing activities. Mr. Curtis shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Under Secretary of State.

The symbol designation of Mr. Curtis' office shall be TA/C.

The provisions of this Order shall be effective as of April 1, 1941, and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

CORDELL HULL

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Export Control Schedule No. 3 [covering, effective April 15, 1941, forms, conversions, and derivatives of articles and materials designated in Proclamation No. 2475 of April 14, 1941]. April 15, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) *Federal Register*, April 18, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 76), p. 2004 (The National Archives of the United States).

Export Control Schedule No. 4 [covering, effective May 6, 1941, forms, conversions, and derivatives of articles and materials designated in Proclamation No. 2476 of April 14, 1941]. April 17, 1941. (Administrator of Export Control.) *Federal Register*, April 19, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 77), pp. 2033-2035 (The National Archives of the United States).

²³ *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), p. 16.

Cultural Relations

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

ADDRESS BY CHARLES A. THOMSON²⁴

I consider it a privilege to accept the invitation of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts to take part in this celebration of Pan American Day. This evening we need not take time, I think, to argue that the American nations must stand together in the face of the present world situation. We are fortunate that as a result of the good-neighbor policy past suspicion and hostility have been removed, and that our relations with the other American republics are on a more friendly basis than at any time in the history of this Nation. It is clear, moreover, that for long years to come our lot is indissolubly joined with that of our neighbors in this hemisphere. We can well be heartened by the growth of inter-American cooperation in both the political and the economic sphere. But this rising structure of cooperation, if it is to be permanently secure, must rest on a broad and enduring understanding among the peoples of all the republics in this New World. If the American nations are to re-enforce each other in the tasks of the present and the future, it is essential that our people have not merely a superficial knowledge but a deep and sympathetic understanding of the habits and customs, the ideas and ideals, the ways of thinking and feeling of the countries which share with us this hemisphere. Only from this basis of sympathetic understanding can we evolve lasting solutions of political, economic, and social problems.

In the great enterprise of forging this inter-American understanding it is of supreme importance that our whole people and our every resource contribute to the task in hand. We are

embarked on a program which must be a joint effort—a joint effort of all the American republics and, in each country, a joint effort of private institutions and the government. It is a program that obviously cannot be carried out by governments alone. The United States Government desires to do its part, and for that reason the Division of Cultural Relations was established in the Department of State, and more recently Mr. Nelson Rockefeller was named by the President as Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations Between the American Republics. Similarly the program probably cannot be carried out entirely by private initiative. But, the active collaboration of non-official agencies and organizations is indispensable to its success. The creation of your own Society is in itself implicit recognition of the essential contribution to be made by groups outside of government.

In the development of understanding between nations, persons are the primary medium of exchange. I want to speak particularly of this medium tonight, because our neighbors in the other republics especially value the person-to-person relationship. Much more than we, they have eyes for the individual rather than the organization.

In line with this emphasis the Department of State has extended travel grants to a considerable number of distinguished journalists, novelists, and other writers, historians, educators, artists, and musicians to visit the United States for a two or three months' period. They are given every facility to meet leaders in the United States in whom they are particularly interested and to visit universities, colleges, museums and art galleries, and similar institutions. The response of these institutions in providing wel-

²⁴ Delivered before the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, Cambridge, Mass., April 14, 1941. Mr. Thomson is Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations, Department of State.

come and attention to the visitors has been one of the most encouraging and heartening features of this activity. In addition, organizations such as your own have arranged programs of hospitality and entertainment which have gone far to make our visitors feel at home. Among those who have come to the United States are: A leading novelist of Brazil, who is literary adviser to one of his country's most important publishing houses, and who in recent years has translated into Portuguese various books of the United States; the head of the National Museum of Peru, who has given particular attention to the Indian program of the United States, in view of Peru's own large Indian population; two leading professors—one in law and one in architecture—from Argentine universities; the dean of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Chile and the director of the National Gallery of that Republic, together with two of Chile's best-known historians; the director of rural education in Haiti; and a distinguished educator and classical scholar from Ecuador. I regret that time does not permit me to refer to all those who have recently honored this country with a visit.

These visits not only provide the leaders of thought and opinion in our neighboring republics with an opportunity to see the United States as it is and to correct many one-sided and distorted views which have been all too common concerning this country; they also afford our own people opportunity to modify mistaken notions concerning the "other Americans". The result is reciprocal enlightenment.

During the coming months a still larger group of professional and artistic leaders of the other American republics is expected. In like manner, a number of outstanding leaders of the United States have been invited to visit South and Central America for lectures and contacts with intellectual circles in those countries. Thornton Wilder, novelist and dramatist, is now on an extended trip to Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. John Erskine is to lecture in Argentina and Uruguay on literary and musical trends in the United States. President Isaiah Bowman of The Johns Hopkins University will visit the

west coast of South America during the coming summer. Thus those who shape thought and opinion in the American republics are being more closely linked in common understanding and fruitful cooperation.

Through persons of leadership it is also possible to extend the frontiers of understanding widely among the peoples of the American republics by the use of the agencies of mass communication, such as the press, the radio, and the motion picture. One recent activity along this line has been the visit to the United States of seven Chilean newspapermen, arranged by American Ambassador Claude G. Bowers, in collaboration with Dean Carl Ackerman of the School of Journalism of Columbia University and the Educational Travel Department of the Grace Line. Seven American newspapers—one in Boston, one in New York, two in Washington, one in Philadelphia, one in Detroit, and one in Los Angeles—accepted Mr. Bowers' invitation to assist in this enterprise and have cooperated generously to make it a success. Each Chilean journalist is spending approximately two months with the host newspaper, writing articles both for that publication and for his home paper in Chile. Before leaving for Chile, the journalists are making a tour of inspection throughout the United States.

The examples I have cited so far deal with activities which may have immediate effects in the improvement of inter-American understanding. But it is important also to keep in mind the long view. The future growth of inter-American cooperation will depend in large measure on the degree to which students from the other American republics become acquainted with the best in the intellectual and artistic life of this country. During my last visit to South America nothing impressed me more than the warm friendship for the United States expressed by men and women, formerly students here, who are now in positions of leadership and influence.

Here again is an opportunity which calls for the fullest possible cooperation, on the part of official as well as non-official agencies. The Department of State administers in cooperation

with the Office of Education the exchange of students and also of professors under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations, signed at Buenos Aires. This instrument provides for the annual exchange of two graduate students or teachers and one professor between each of the ratifying countries. To date 15 of the 21 American republics have ratified this convention. Already a total of 14 graduate students are now studying in the United States on these official fellowships. Similarly 10 American students are at work in the other republics. Six American professors have accepted invitations to lecture in Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Venezuela.

These official exchanges represent a token move indicative of the recognition by the government of the significant results which flow from the interchange of students and professors. But the effectiveness of any program in this field rests primarily on the cooperation of colleges, universities, and similar institutions. In 1940-41, these institutions have some 1,400 students from the other American republics. The extension of fellowships has been an important factor in increasing the number of outstanding students, especially from the more distant countries of South America. In 1933-34 the number of fellowships granted to students from the Hispanic-American countries by the colleges and universities of the United States through the Institute of International Education numbered 15. In the present academic year the figure is 82. Additional fellowships have been granted by the Guggenheim, the Rockefeller, and other foundations. The Department of State has been able as the result of a special appropriation from the Congress to make available a limited number of travel grants to students awarded fellowships, who might otherwise be prohibited by the high costs of travel from taking advantage of these opportunities. It is indeed encouraging to note increasing emphasis on this phase of inter-American activities. Thirteen of the leading universities of the Middle West now have under consideration a program by which each institution would make

available annually 10 tuition fellowships to students from the other American republics. Universities in other sections of the country have taken similar action.

The difference in vacation periods affords a special opportunity for short-term exchanges. In contrast with the June-September vacation in the United States, most of the countries of South America have their long vacation from December to March. Thus students from the United States can visit the countries in the southern continent at a time when their universities are in full swing, and, vice versa, students from those nations can come to this country during our academic year. From January to March of this year a special vacation session was held at the University of North Carolina which was attended by more than a hundred students and professional leaders from South America. This signally successful venture was made possible by cooperation with the University on the part of the Pan American Union, the Institute of International Education, the Grace Line and the American Republics Line, and the Office of the Coordinator. Another group of 30 Chilean students was granted generous facilities at Columbia University.

As a result of their stay in the United States these young people had opportunity to revise the notions of this country they had previously drawn from the motion picture and other sources. They found that the American family is not what it usually appears to be on the screen. They were stimulated by the friendly relationship between professor and students found in the North American university and by the atmosphere of university life.

Thus the two Americas are coming to know and understand and respect each other through what William James called "the invisible molecular forces that work from individual to individual." I would not overlook the difficulties that lie in the way—cultural differences, language barriers, racial, economic, and social complexities. But none of these are insuperable. They may be overcome through the de-

termination of our people to create in this hemisphere a realistic and enduring sense of mutual dependence and unity. So step by step we may advance toward that ideal recently outlined by Under Secretary Sumner Welles when he said: "We stand today a united con-

tinent, united not for aggression but for social betterment and self-defense, united in the determination to uphold those great freedoms which the New World cherishes, and united as sovereign and independent equals in a great enterprise of safeguarding civilization."

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

SOVEREIGNTY

CONVENTION ON THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

Peru

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated April 11, 1941, that the instrument of ratification by Peru of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana July 30, 1940, was deposited with the Union on April 4, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated March 6, 1941. The countries which have deposited ratifications of this convention are the United States of America, Brazil, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, and Peru.

DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS PAN AMERICAN CONVENTION

Peru

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated April 11, 1941, that the instrument of ratification by Peru of the Diplomatic Officers Convention, signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States, Habana, February 20, 1928, was deposited with the Union on April 4, 1941. The instrument of ratification is dated March 6, 1941.

The countries which have deposited ratifications of this convention are Brazil, Chile, Co-

lombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

MILITARY MISSION

DETAIL OF UNITED STATES MILITARY ADVISER TO THE REMOUNT SERVICE OF THE PERUVIAN ARMY

In response to the request of the Republic of Peru an agreement was signed on April 15, 1941 providing for the detail of an officer of the United States Army of the grade of colonel to advise the Remount Service of the Peruvian Army. The term of the agreement is for three years.

Other provisions follow the general lines of previous agreements negotiated with certain of the American republics concerning the detail of United States Army and Navy officers to advise their armed forces.

FLORA AND FAUNA

CONVENTION ON NATURE PROTECTION AND WILDLIFE PRESERVATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States

On April 15, 1941, the President ratified the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere, which was opened for signature at the Pan American Union on October 12, 1940.

**CONVENTIONS WITH CANADA AND MEXICO
REGARDING MIGRATORY BIRDS**

On April 15, 1941, the President, under authority granted in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, approved and proclaimed amendatory regulations submitted to him by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, designating as closed area certain lands and waters adjacent to, or in the vicinity of the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge in Texas.

The proclamation, which concerns the migratory birds included in the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds signed between the United States and Great Britain, in respect of Canada, on August 16, 1916 (Treaty Series 628), and in the Convention for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals between the United States and Mexico, signed February 7, 1936 (Treaty Series 912), is printed in the *Federal Register* for April 18, 1941 (vol. 6, no. 76), page 1995.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

**INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION
CONVENTION**

Guatemala

According to notification no. 370, dated November 16, 1940, from the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern, the notification that Guatemala had ratified the International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series 867), signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, and that it had approved the Cairo Revisions (1938) of the Telegraph Regulations, including the Final Protocol, and the General and Additional Radio Regulations (Treaty Series 948), was received by the Bureau November 8, 1940. With respect to the General Radio Regulations, Guatemala made reservations which read in translation as follows:

"A. In case it should, in the future, find it impossible to effect suitably and to its satisfaction any radio service whatever, regardless of the cause of such impossibility, such as the fact that all the suitable and adequate frequencies have already been registered provisionally or reserved in favor of other countries for stations building or planned, or

that such frequencies are used by operating stations, Guatemala reserves the right to use the adequate frequencies which it may deem necessary, notwithstanding the stipulations of paragraphs 1 to 6 of article 7 of the General Regulations (figures 79 to 91) or other contrary provisions, which would then be of no effect, while trying in every case and so far as possible to respect such stipulations.

"B. In case it should find it impossible in the future to carry on radio broadcasting on the territory of the nation and that of the former Federation of Central America, as well as the international broadcasting services, due to insufficiency or congestion of the bands which are allocated to such services, Guatemala reserves the right to use frequencies close to the bands allotted to broadcasting in which it is not possible for it to work satisfactorily; it will choose such frequencies in a manner so as to disturb as little as possible the services already existing and previously registered by the International Telecommunication Union at Bern.

"C. Guatemala declares furthermore that it reserves the right to continue to use the frequencies of 6460 kcs. (46.44 M.) and 6400 kcs. (46.88 M.) now used by transmitting stations TGWB of the "Voice of Guatemala" and TGQZ of the "Voice of Quetzaltenango" respectively, unless the next or subsequent inter-American or world conferences allot two other frequencies to it in the 49 M. band, frequencies which it considers equivalent to those previously used from the point of view of absence of interference and the value of propagation or of the transmitting radius.

"D. Likewise, in view of the unfavorable conditions in the region, Guatemala declares that it does not accept the restrictions fixed for the band of 8010 to 8195 kcs. (37.45 to 36.61 M.) and reserves the right to use the frequencies included in this band for its broadcasting services, while respecting the vested interests of the services already existing, so far as they have been registered by the Bureau of the International Telecommunication Union at Bern."

PORtUGUESE MARCONI RADIO COMPANY

There is printed below a translation of an announcement appearing in the above-mentioned notification no. 370, regarding the Portuguese Marconi Radio Company:

"It appears from a communication that we have just received from the Spanish Legation at Bern that, on June 13, 1939, the Embassy of Portugal in Spain communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Spain that the Portuguese Marconi Radio Company has adhered to the International Telecommunication Convention, signed at Madrid December 9, 1932, as well as to the various Regulations annexed thereto."

COMMERCE**INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT**

Under the terms of a protocol signed April 15, 1941, by the United States and a number of the other American republics which have ratified the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, the agreement will be put into force immediately as between these countries, pending the ratification or approval of the agreement by all of the signatory governments. The protocol was signed on behalf of the United States by the Under Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles. It was also signed by representatives of the Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, and Peru.

The protocol will remain open for signature to all of the signatory governments which have ratified or approved the agreement.

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement was signed at Washington on November 28, 1940 by the United States and fourteen of the other American republics. The Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification of the agreement on February 3, 1941. The agreement was ratified by the President on February 12, 1941 and the instrument of ratification of the United States was deposited with the Pan American Union on April 14, 1941.

The agreement, the text of which is printed in the *Bulletin* of November 30, 1940 (vol. III,

no. 75), pages 482-488, establishes a program for the orderly marketing of coffee in international trade by means of limitations on the exportation of coffee from the coffee-producing countries of the Western Hemisphere and on the importation of coffee into the United States. It grew out of a resolution adopted at the Habana Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics in July 1940 which entrusted to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee the study of steps to be taken to promote the orderly marketing in international trade of commodities of primary importance to the economic life of the countries of the Western Hemisphere, with a view to assuring equitable terms for both producers and consumers.

The present agreement is the result of months of study on the part of representatives of 15 American republics to deal with the abnormal and distressing situation which has arisen with regard to coffee, one of the most important commodities in the economy of this hemisphere. As a result of hostilities abroad, European markets for coffee were shut off or greatly curtailed and surpluses piled up in the producing countries, with the result that prices declined to record low levels and the purchasing power of the coffee-producing American republics for the increased volume of goods and services which they needed from the United States was seriously affected.

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement is an attempt to provide effective measures for bringing the supplies of coffee in the international markets more nearly into line with existing demand at prices which will be reasonable to both producers and consumers. The agreement is to remain in force until October 1, 1943, although any government may withdraw from the agreement at any time after one year's prior notice. Provision is also made for termination by unanimous agreement before October 1, 1943 in the case of special and extraordinary circumstances and for its continuance after October 1, 1943 if this is agreed to by all the participating governments.

The Inter-American Coffee Agreement will be under the administration of an Inter-American Coffee Board, which will have its seat in Washington and which will be composed of a delegate from each of the contracting governments. The President has approved the designation, as the delegate of the United States on the Board, of Mr. Paul C. Daniels, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, Department of State.

After the signing of the protocol the President issued his proclamation²⁵ on the same date, April 15, 1941, declaring that the agreement would enter into force on April 16, 1941 in respect of the obligations of the United States. The text of the agreement is included in the proclamation and the protocol is annexed thereto. As a result of the President's proclamation, the import quotas on coffee provided in the agreement became effective on April 16, in accordance with the provisions of a joint resolution of Congress, approved April 11, 1941.²⁶

The text of the protocol is printed below:

PROTOCOL TO THE INTER-AMERICAN COFFEE AGREEMENT

WHEREAS:

The second and third paragraphs of Article XX of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, provide that:

"The Agreement shall be ratified or approved by each of the signatory Governments in accordance with its legal requirements and shall come into force when the instruments of ratification or approval of all the signatory Governments have been deposited with the Pan American Union. As soon as possible after the deposit of any ratification the Pan American Union shall inform each of the signatory Governments thereof.

"If, within ninety days from the date of signature of this Agreement, the instruments of ratification or approval of all the signatory Governments have not been deposited, the Governments which have deposited their

instruments of ratification or approval may put the Agreement into force among themselves by means of a Protocol. Such Protocol shall be deposited with the Pan American Union, which shall furnish certified copies thereof to each of the Governments on behalf of which the Protocol or the present Agreement was signed.";

AND WHEREAS ninety days have elapsed since the date of signature of the said Agreement without the instruments of ratification or approval of all the signatory Governments having been deposited with the Pan American Union;

The Governments of Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Peru and the United States of America which have deposited their respective instruments of ratification or approval with the Pan American Union, being desirous of bringing the said Agreement into force among themselves, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

The Parties to the present Protocol agree to proceed immediately to put into force among themselves the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington on November 28, 1940.

ARTICLE II

The present Protocol is operative as regards each Contracting Party on the day following the date of signature by such Party.

Pending the deposit with the Pan American Union of the instruments of ratification or approval by all the signatory Governments of the said Agreement of November 28, 1940, the present Protocol shall remain open for signature by each signatory of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement on or after the date on which it shall deposit its instrument of ratification or approval thereof.

ARTICLE III

The present Protocol, signed in one original in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages, all of which texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Pan American Union at Washington, which shall transmit cer-

²⁵ Not printed herein.

²⁶ Public Law 83, 77th Cong., 1st sess.

tified copies thereof to all the signatories of the Inter-American Coffee Agreement.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Protocol and have affixed their respective seals hereto.

DONE at the City of Washington, this fifteenth day of April, 1941.

For Brazil:

E. PENTEADO

[SEAL]

For Colombia:

GABRIEL TURBAY

[SEAL]

For Costa Rica:

OCTAVIO BEECHE

[SEAL]

For El Salvador:

HÉCTOR DAVID CASTRO

[SEAL]

For Guatemala:

ENRIQUE LÓPEZ HERRARTE

[SEAL]

For Haiti:

JACQUES C. ANTOINE

[SEAL]

For Honduras:

JULIÁN R. CÁCERES

[SEAL]

For Mexico:

F. CASTILLO NÁJERA

[SEAL]

For Peru:

EDUARDO GARLAND

[SEAL]

For the United States of America:

SUMNER WELLES

[SEAL]

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Radiobroadcasting: Agreement Between the United States of America and Mexico—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed August 24 and 28, 1940; effective March 29, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 196. Publication 1579. 4 pp. 5¢.

Haitian Finances: Supplementary Agreement Between the United States of America and Haiti Further Modifying the Agreement of August 7, 1933 for the Temporary Postponement During 1941 of Certain In-

terest Payments—Signed February 13, 1941. Executive Agreement Series 201. Publication 1582. 2 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, April 1941. Publication 1585. ii, 100 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Mexican Government Publications: Guide to the more important publications of the National Government of Mexico, 1821-1936. (Library of Congress.) 333 pp. \$1.25 (cloth).

Legislation

Joint Resolution Affirming and approving nonrecognition of the transfer of any geographic region in this hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power, and providing for consultation with other American republics in the event that such transfer should appear likely. Approved April 10, 1941. (Public Law 32, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Joint Resolution To carry out the obligations of the United States under the Inter-American Coffee Agreement, signed at Washington on November 28, 1940, and for other purposes. Approved April 11, 1941. (Public Law 33, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Foreign Intercourse—Department of State: Communication From the President of the United States Transmitting Draft of Proposed Provision Pertaining to the Salary Appropriation of the Department of State Under the Heading "Foreign Intercourse" in the Department of State Appropriation Acts for Fiscal Years 1941 and 1942. (S. Doc. 43, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Draft of Proposed Bill Authorizing the President to Requisition Any Foreign Merchant Vessel Lying in Waters of the United States: Message From the President of the United States Transmitting a Draft of a Proposed Bill To Authorize and Empower the President of the United States To Requisition or Take Over the Title To Any Foreign Merchant Vessel Which Is Lying in Any Waters of the United States. (H. Doc. 166, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Adverse Report on H. Res. 22 Requesting the President To Transmit Information to the House of Representatives [regarding activities by the Nazi government and the Communist Party in other American republics]. (H. Rep. 112, 77th Cong., 1st sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

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